

W. H. JOECKEL.

Car Seat.

No. 82,527.

Patented Sept. 29, 1868.

Fig. 1.

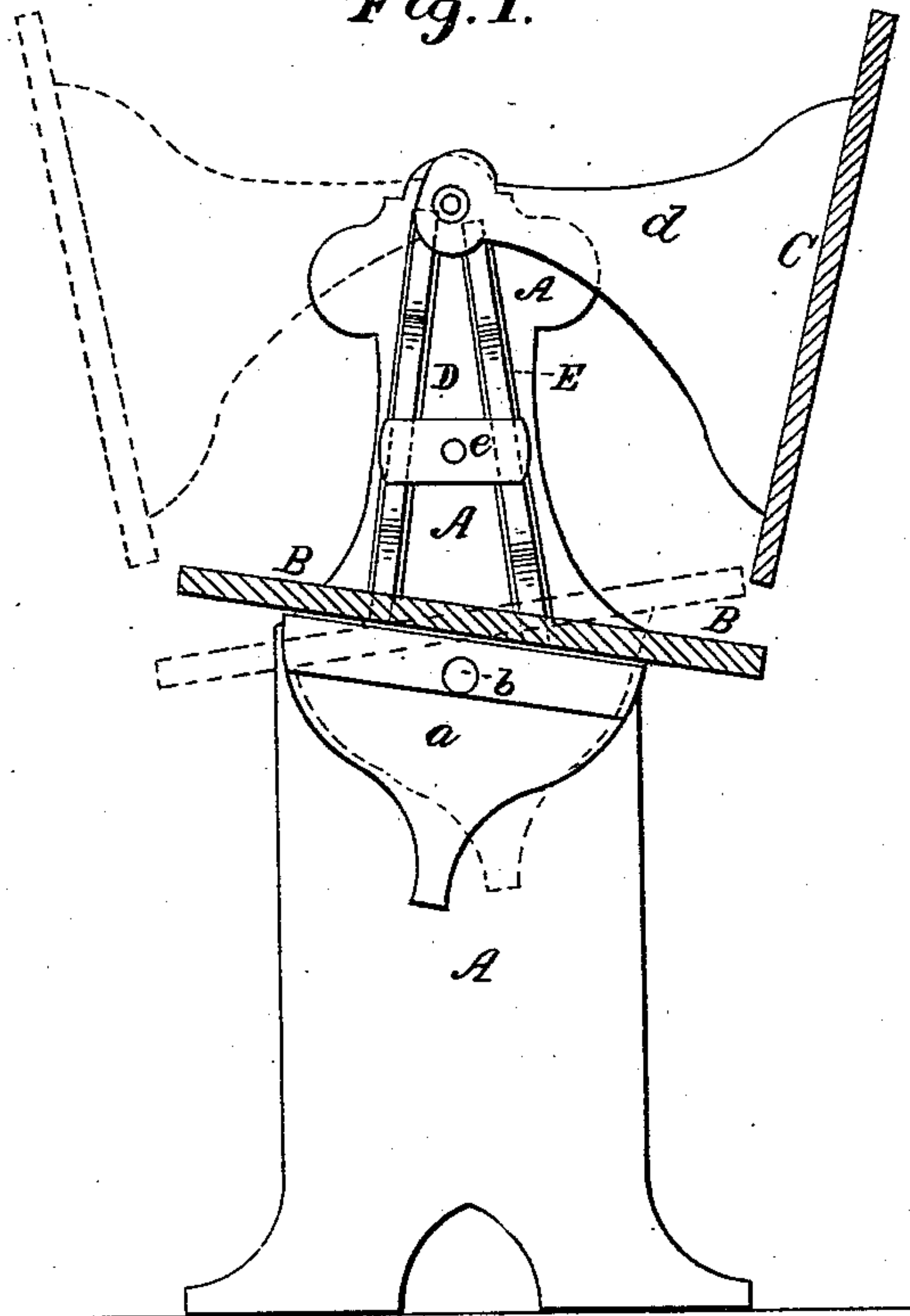
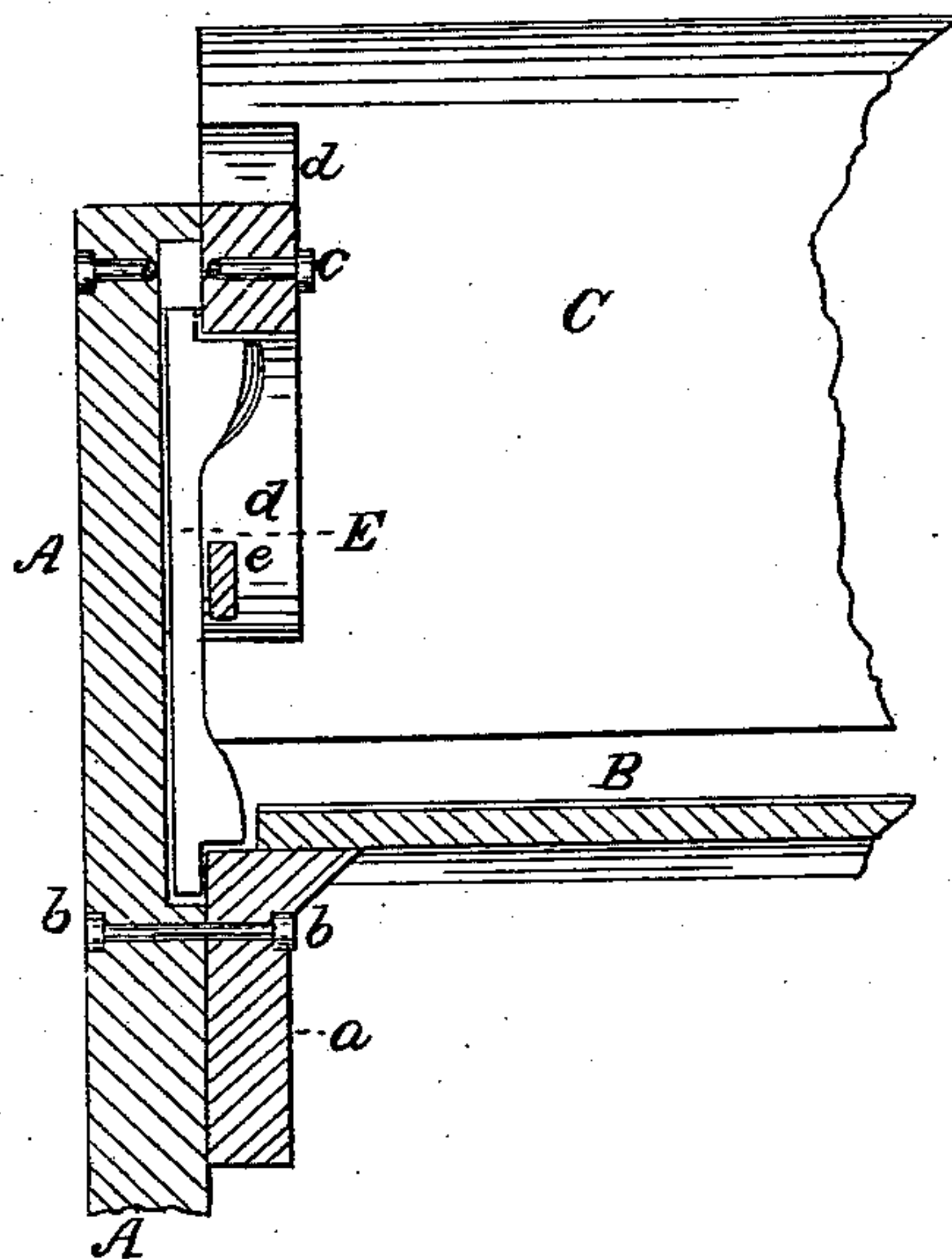


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

Wm. A. Morgau
G. C. Leottore

Inventor:

W. H. Joeckel
per Munn & Co
attys

United States Patent Office.

WILLIAM H. JOECKEL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

Letters Patent No. 82,527, dated September 29, 1868.

IMPROVED REVERSIBLE RAILWAY-CHAIR.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. JOECKEL, of New York, in the county of New York, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Reversible Chairs; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a vertical transverse section of my improved reversible chair.

Figure 2 is a detail longitudinal section of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

The object of this invention is to so construct railroad-car and other chairs, that when the back is swung over to reverse the front of the seat, the seat itself will also slightly swing, so as to be lowest nearest to the back.

The invention consists in the application of two arms on each side of the chair, for transmitting the requisite motion from the back to the seat, but not *vice versa*.

A A in the drawing, are the two side-pieces or supports of my chair. B is the seat, and C the back.

The seat is provided with downward-projecting ears *a a* at the ends, through which the pivots *b* fit into the uprights A, as shown in figs. 1 and 2, the said pivots being thus under the seat.

The uprights A A extend a considerable distance above the seat, to receive the pivots *c c*, by which the back is connected with them.

From the inner side of the back, project, at or near the ends of the same, arms, *d d*, which at their ends receive the pivot-pins *e e*, around which the seat swings.

The bars D and E are arranged on the inner face of each upright, A, and are fitted into grooves, or are guided by plates *e*, or otherwise, so that they can slide up and down, but not move sideways nor turn.

They are arranged closer together at their upper than they are at their lower ends, as shown in fig. 1. Their upper ends or shoulders formed near the same, fit under the pivoted ends of the arms *d*, while their lower ends or shoulders formed near the same, fit upon the seat or upon the top edge of the arms *a*, as shown in fig. 2.

The pivoted end of each arm *d* is somewhat rounded, *i. e.*, cam-shaped, so that it will press upon that bar, D or E, which is nearest the back, thereby causing the seat to be lowered where it is nearest the back. The seat is thus always brought into the most convenient position, that is, highest in front, as shown.

The bars D E being so close together under the pivot *e*, they will not have power to turn the back by the weight on the seat, while they are so far from each other above the seat, to conveniently operate the same in the manner set forth.

In fig. 1, the black lines show the back depressing the seat by means of the bar E, while the red lines show the reverse position, produced by means of the bar D.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The chair, consisting of the uprights A, pivoted seat B, swinging back C, and sliding bars D E, all made, combined, and operating substantially as herein shown and described.

WM. H. JOECKEL.

Witnesses:

ALEX. F. ROBERTS,
FRANK BLOCKLEY.